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An Untried Remedy.

We have for years thought that a strict system commercial non-intercourse on the part of the South with the North, would prove salutary, at least in lessening the encroachments of abolitionism, if not entirely eradicate the evils of which the South now so bitterly complains. If the farmers and planters were to pursue the system of purchasing no goods but from those merchants who supply themselves as far as possible, alone from the Southern importer, a change in public sentiment in the South would soon-manifest itself prejudicial to Northern feeling and Northern interest. If a sudden withdrawal of Southern merchants from the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the interior manufacturing towns at the North could be compassed, a shock, such as was never before felt, upon the commercial and monitory affairs of those cities would be produced, more blighting and deadly in its effects, than any legislation within the legitimate power of the State or National Govern-

The South should foster her own interests, and endeavor to build up, by encouraging home industry and direct trade, perpetual safeguards around her institu- York. Public sentiment is against it, and it cannot tions. She has it in her power to live independent, be enforced. not only of the North, but almost of the world, beside, while both are compelled to be tributary to her. Let that the denial of the right of petition inflamed the the experiment be tested. Let our planters and far- passions and exasperated the Northern people to such mers, whose interests are mainly at stake, set about an extent, that they were unappeased when the right to embrace such men as Thomas Ewing and Robert Has not the attachment of the people of the United inflicted on us. the work at once. Let them resolve to buy nothing of petition was granted, and now that they have successful to embrace such men as Thomas Ewing and Robert of Possessing Great of States for their institutions gradually been growing depreted on us.

C. Winthrop, who are understood to acquiesce in the States for their institutions gradually been growing depreted on us.

States for their institutions gradually been growing depreted on us. ern establishments, and an important step will have been taken. To effect harmony and concert in the been taken. To effect harmony and concert in the been taken. To effect harmony and concert in the been taken. The denial of the right of petition was made before their benign influence the republic has reached a combattly alone. The denial of the right of petition was made and gallant people. In the Union it was different, pression. matter, neighborhood meetings and county conven- the mask from behind which, their speakers deliberatetions should be held, proper organizations effected, and ly inculcated that "besides the legitimate portion of a general correspondence opened with all sections of "influence exercised by the slaveholding States, by the And he called the attention of his hearers to the their own navy, and establish a national policy in the South. The State Rights Associations that are measure of their numbers, there is an intrusive influbeing pretty generally formed in the Southern States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, nomitime States, "ence in every department, by a representation, n could render themselves peculiarly efficient in putting "nally of persons but really of property; ostensibly of and published, at the expense of the public treasury, with the confidence of seers, the speedy fall of the such a thing on foot, and effecting such organizations "slaves but effectively of their masters; overbalancing the report of the Rev. Mr. Greely, to the colonization institutions those patriots had founded. Under such

be worth! Without her nine v millions' worth of cot- "policy of 300,000 owners of slaves." ton, and her twenty millions' worth of tobacco, sugar and rice, where would our ships find employmentwhere would the means come from that pay for the jects of Queen Victoria-cause privation and want to "agine. speedily adopted-your water power applied to manufacturing purposes-and your waste lands made the home of thousands of enterprizing emigrants from it may be wanted, when you bestir yourselves to this passports : work; and you will even draw among you the most valuable portion of the Northern people. Northern ships will then come to your wharves for freight, and says he must pay or fight!" the period will soon arrive when abolitionism will be repented of at the North in sackcloth and ashes. Re- the money was soon after forthcoming. solve to take care of yourselves-associate together

selves upon your oppressors. Let the policy of all be to build up our own State-

The Taxing Power of the State Concurrent and Co-equal with that of the United States—Neither the position of Col. Boykin through this whole struggle, lieved what he represented, in reference to the law instead of retracing their steps, have advanced still and to increase the majority in the Senate.

The Taxing Power of the State Concurrent and the position of Col. Boykin through this whole struggle, lieved what he represented, in reference to the law instead of retracing their steps, have advanced still and to increase the majority in the Senate.

The Taxing Power of the State Concurrent and the District Attorney believed what he represented, in reference to the law instead of retracing their steps, have advanced still and to increase the majority in the Senate.

State of Mississippi, a Convention of delegates some of the advocates of "non-resistance and passive champion of Southern rights and Southern honor. obedience"-upon the ground that it conflicts with the powers vested in Congress by the constitution and prowe had carefully examined the subject, through the dewe had carefully examined the subject, through the demost of the readers of news-papers. But, that it was the power of the State beyond all doubt.

sis of the proceedings of the Federal convention, and a grave Senator has said that: of the State convention on this subject, showing what California was held without authority of law. It is construction was placed upon the powers of the Govsaid there are precedents for California. But this I

California was held without authority of law. It is
getting him to sign codicils to his will while he scarce an old and clear visioned prophet of the Northern

California was held without authority of law. It is
getting him to sign codicils to his will while he scarce an old and clear visioned prophet of the Northern the adoption of the Constitution, to induce its ratifica- ernments. But not so in California. Society was his body: Well, he has lived somewhat past the al-

to the Southern States, independent of our Federal relations. We have too long neglected our own affairs. While both North and South, other States are pursurendered us tributary to the North, and degraded the labor of our own State. Independence at home is a policy which recommends itself equally to States and gogues.

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Nations as to individuals. The taxation of foreign produce in our limits, for revenue, while we exempt domestic produce and manufactures, will not only advance our prospects as a State, but signally rebuke the abolition work-shops of the North, who have so long harassed us upon a subject that does not concern them and which is of vital importance to us. It is a moderate, medium ground upon which the South can rest. We invite the attention of our readers to this subject, with full confidence that no friend of the South can

other officers, make any person offending against it, sion of Congress." liable to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary, In reference to this pledge, not to re-open the agitanot a free citizen of the State."

South, whether the bill passes or not, so far as it effect repealing the existing laws on that subject."

It has been claimed by the "enduring party,"

rot at their wharves. Arouse, then, ye gallant South- the masses in the rural districts in all the free States. tian precepts and moral duties in this widespread conerners, and resolve to be manufacturers as well as grow- This "higher law" idea will continue to spread until federany—who find "no honor in their own country," the last point of endurance—only when infuriated by ers of cotton. Bring all your energies into requisition slavery shall have been encircled as with a consuming will be sent abroad to operate on the "heathen," and the goad of the oppressor—as in France in 1792. The so that the immense resources of your country may be fire, or until the South severs the bond that shackle open up the way of commerce. Already the legisla-

It is related of General Jackson, that in the difficul-Europe. Capital may flow to your section as fast as hoping to frighten him, asked when he demanded his State" to enlist its influence in obtaining from the prive them of their dearest privileges, yet they rebell-

President !"

by hundreds, and start your own factories and iron toward the North in demanding justice and protection, which has ever been proposed." So we seem to be in dread a change of government—they shudder at the works—make all your importations direct from their the chances of dissolution would vanish into thin air.—

a fair way of throwing the Colonization Society on the lidea off undergoing revolution, and only accept it as lars per annum. places of production—that is the way to avenge your—But a house divided against itself—the history of it is hands of Uncle Sam. Who says the world is governed an ultimatum. Moved by the same influence, the peowritten in the sacred volume.

to develope its own valuable resources, and this course Rights association had a large and animated meeting dressed to the President, on the 20th. of December last, ment, yet their devotion to the Union—their warm atrigidly adhered to by every Southern State, and we Porcy Walker esos. A resolution was offered by Col Saturday night, and was addressed by A. B. Meeke and by the Hon. W. A. Kienardson of Thinois, canning for Percy Walker, esqs. A resolution was offered by Col. the removal of a Mr. Williams, United States District aegis would yet protect them from the encroachments shall have no more interference with Southern rights. A resolution was oldered by Col. Boykin, and adopted, authorizing the President to appoint thirty delegates to attend the State Convention Attorney for that State, for having openly denounced of a majority blended by fanaticism, have kept them

propose to discuss the power of the State to tax for a bold and fearless man, who regards duty to his State fice, and that if he does not believe it, a want of hon-devotion of the South to the Union would still render holding States. revenue purposes, and as a matter of internal policy and the institutions under which he lives, paramount to esty disqualifies him. No answer has been received, her submissive. When we see ourselves thus by derevenue purposes, and as a matter of internal policy and the institutions under which he lives, paramount to or domestic policy, goods, produce, and manufactures, that of sordid views and interested metrics. He has grees being bent down by a great central power, whole to take into consideration the effects of the adjustnot of home production. This power is denied by been found at his post at all times, the bold and fearless matter.

The history of the admission of California, or hibited to the States. In our last paper we stated that at least the fact that it was admitted as a State into positions and Judicial decisions; and were satisfied of admitted by Northern men to have appeared in the halls of legislation in violation of all law-or without

ernment of the United States, by those who advocated deny. In all other cases there were organized gov- knows what he does and before the last breath leaves "enduring party" says: the adoption of the Constitution, to induce its ratification by the States. And in future numbers to trace
the subject through other contemporaneous authority
and through Judicial investigations, to the present time.

and through Judicial investigations, to the present time.

The adoption of the Constitution, to induce its ratification by the States. But not so in Cannorma. Society was the not so in Cannorma. Society was We regard this subject as one of vast importance or determining the place of holding the convention.— The bill appropriating five millions of dollars to-In these respects the case of California is wholly un-precedented. The convention was little better than a caucus, and the constitution, in point of validity, little our commerce, prior to 1800, has passed the Senate,

better than waste paper." ing a system of State action which has advanced their When California compromising advocates appear, with If it does, it will not meet, at the hands of President been induced to change the name from "Mississippi when California compromising advocates appear, with citizens, and given an impetus to the industrial pursuits, in almost every branch,—we have supinely submitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, mitted to change the name from "Mississippi their pleas and excuses for the recent aggressions upon Fillmore the veto that it did at those of President Polk. Southern Standard." The change of the material, which without the courage of the material, and white the veto that it did at those of President Polk. Southern Standard." The change of the material, which without the courage of the material, and white the veto that it did at those of President Polk. Southern rights by a lawless majority in Congress, read two contents of the president Polk. The president Polk. The change of the material, and white the veto that it did at those of President Polk. The change of the material of the veto that it did at those of President Polk. The change of the material of the veto that it did at those of President Polk. The change of the material of the veto that it did at those of President Polk. The change of the material of the veto that it did at those of President Polk. The change of the material of the veto that of the veto that it did at those of President Polk. The change o mitted to a policy, which have in almost every thing, the above admissions to them and ask for some plea ing about the halls of Congress, for thirty or forty of and the result is they have been unable to supply them-

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., January 26th., 1851. The scheme for the organization of a "National Union party" is not yet entirely abandoned.

On Tuesday last Mr. Clay moved a resolution i Senate, instructing the committee on commerce, to nquire into the expediency of making more effectual provisions for the suppression of the African slave trade, &c., which was finally adopted.

In the course of some remarks on the subject, Mr. Hale read extracts from a pledge which had been cir-The Legislature of New York seems disposed to culating among the members of Congress for signaemulate the ignominious attempt of Vermont, to nulli- tures, and which had that morning appeared in the Infy the fugitive slave law. A bill was introduced on the telligencer and Union without the names. Among Oth, instant into the House of Representatives by Mr. other purposes, it resolves to oppose the election of Coffin, entitled "an act to prevent the arrest or removal any candidate for office, who is disposed to re-open of free citizens of this State beyond its jurisdiction, the agitation of the slavery question, and binds its voexcept for crime." The provisions of this bill, which taries to "a strict adherence to the settlement thereof, s intended to embrace United States Marshals and effected by the compromise act passed at the last ses-

and to civil damages. It is also provided that any tion of the slavery question, Mr. Hale remarked, that person who has openly and publicly resided in the State, no one could consider the subject proposed by Mr. Clay, ne year, shall be held to be a free citizen. Further- without subjecting himself to the ostracism of this nore it is distinctly specified that "no warrant, order, pledge—that it would be as absurd to ostracise one process, or certificate, issued or made by any court or for saying a word about slavery in discussing the slave officer, and no exparte affidavit, deposition or record trade, as it would be for saying a word about iron, in hall be admitted in evidence to establish the right to discussing the iron trade. He also read a letter of arrest or remove the person charged to have been ar- Gov. Hammond's of South Carolina, written in 1846, ing the position stated in my last, may be derived from doubt that it accords with the sentiment and feelings affected nothing more than a three fold increase of its have adopted, or that have come down to them from a of a very large majority of the people of the State. honors. And after some further remarks, he proposed former generation, provided tyranny and galling oppres-It is to be remembered that the features of this pend- to amend Mr. Clay's resolution, so as to instruct the sion be absent, invariably acquire strength. If it were ing bill are not new; it is but a re-enactment or recommittee "to inquire also into the practical operation not so, the Carthagenians would not have struggled Southern States. That we must risk. We were visement of the law of 1842, as passed by the legislation of the United States for the suppression of the legislation of the United States for the suppression of the legislation of the legislation of the United States for the suppression of the legislation of the United States for the suppression of the legislation of the legislation of the United States for the suppression of the legislation of the United States for the suppression of the United States for the ture. It is really a matter of no importance to the sion of the foreign slave trade, and the expediency or Swiss would not have maintained their independence wealthy than our fathers at the commencement with territory enough to make twenty more States,

censure from his connection with it.

abolition of slavery in the District. "your superiority of numbers, adding two-fifths of sun-But let us go a step farther in this direction, and see "plementary power to the two-fifths fairly secured to long will it be ere we have a horde of federal miswhat power the South is actually clothed with. With- "them by compact; controlling and overruling the whole sionaries appointed to humanize, civilize and christian- consecrated boon, their fathers transmitted to themout the contribution which the South makes to the "action of your government at home and abroad, and ize those miserable races who are capable of working we should expect them to be proud of their inheritance commerce of the Union, what would that commerce "working it to the sordid private interest and oppressive out their own salvation according to our finite wisdom -that each citizen of the Union should boast, "I am torics. as to what their condition should be. Races that wont an American citizen" as enthusiastically as ever Ro- 3d. The abolition of slavery in the District of world, and soon destined to mingle with its most One of the "enduring party North says: "The stay civilized after we have drilled their imitativeness man shouted "I am a Roman citizen." What but this "principles which the abolitionists were mobbed for love for the legislation of love for the love for t "disseminating in 1835 have now been proclaimed by ations, when left to themselves, they fall back and a-same! The worst despotism on earth could not surimports that yield a revenue to the government— "the legislatures of sovereign States, and form the tie gain become submerged in their original barbarism.— vive a day if a goodly portion under its sway were not Hayti and Liberia. where would the government derive its means of sup- "least, of the national parties. And this, in spite of Who knows but that we shall soon see the entire misport without resorting to direct taxation! The South "the vaticinations of the prophets of ill, who forebo-sionary corps of all denominations, taken under the crisis. If, then, the souls of the American people are is rich and powerful in her resources and her products.

With her cotton she is independent of the North, and can bring Great Britain down suppliant at her feet—

They have violated the Constitution framed by selection of the highest antislavery idea has brought up the can be something to the federal gov't. The philahthrophy of the federal gov't. The philahthrophy and with her cotton she can find allies to defend her "public mind to its present point of progress. By the oposition of those sufficiently honest to suggest a days of the republic—that the agents of the people slavery, and abduction of slaves from the border them the vast territory North of the. Ohio, they against Northern aggressions among all the manufac- "same fidelity alone is it to be carried on to a yet high- doubt as to the constitutionality of such a project, will can now do things with impunity, which the immediately alone is it to be carried on to a yet high- doubt as to the constitutionality of such a project, will can now do things with impunity, which the immediately alone is it to be carried on to a yet highagainst Northern aggressions among all the manufacturing nations of the earth. By stopping her supplies of cotton, the South can starve nearly half of the subture of Indiana has "taken strong ground in favor of der the yoke of tyranny-had suffered themselves to national action to advance colonization," &c. The be ground down by the exactions of a haughty and ty with France, the French Ambassador at Washington Ohio legislature memorialized "from all parts of the profligate nobility—had permitted the throne to defederal gov't, the adoption "of some efficient plan for ed not till levying of taxes reduced them to a state of labor of the South. ssports:
"What shall I tell the King of the French, Monsieur carrying on colonization." These facts are stated in absolute starvation. Then fell the Bastile before the "Tell your master, the King, that Andrew Jackson the report of the Rev. Mr. McLain, at the late meeting missiles of a mob drunk with vengeance—then the penditures of Government. There were no misunderstanding such diplomacy, and he money was soon after forthcoming.

Clay is president, and which also states that the ebony dians, exploring the country, surveying the Pacing dians, exploring the country and dians, exploring the co of the South united, would use such diplomacy most popular measures in all parts of the country, all nations inculcate the same truth—that mankind

The Mobile Register says that the "Southern A letter has found its way into the news-papers, ad-THE TAXING POWER OF THE STATE CONCURRENT AND

at Montgomery."

We avail ourselves of the opportunity of saying that Mr. Richardson says, that if the District Attorney bearing, if argument proved ineffectual. That majority, the fugitive slave law at the late election in Illinois.— from standing up boldly to vindicate their rights by

special cognizance of that important item in the assets against our brethren. er term for the estate of deceased person, and it is not inappropriate in this case, in view of a feeling here

and it is decidedly probable that it will pass the House. have his persevering endeavors crowned with success. suc.

Senator Hunter dealt him a severe blow on Wednesday last, in a speech argued with much power and indicating great research. If the hide of the old-stager had not become thoroughly case-hardened, he could scarce ly have kept the track after that encounter. But he has so fortified himself with those contrivances, which those who would burglariously enter Uncle Sam's premises, generally employ, that there is but a small chance of keeping him out.

The Senate of Pennsylvania have refused to consider a bill, repealing the 7th. section of the act of 1847, us was of Northern growth; and yet all admitted half a million a year. which interferes with the operation of the fugitive slave law by prohibiting any officer of the State from assist- Northern aggression, and if the Pesent Southern itants. ing in their recapture or the use of the jails for their

Mr. Geyer, a "compromise" whig, has been elected to succeed Mr. Benton in the Senate after this session. more than two or three years after the census of being open and to slave emigration closed, it is not It is thought that Mr. Benton will become the free-soil 1860; and this not from causes originating in the probable that the white population of the South candidate for the Presidency. Henry Dodge, a free-soil democrat and friend of Ben-

ton's, who opposed the fugitive slave law, is re-elected Senator from Wisconsin. No election of Senator has yet been had in Massa-

HONESTUS.

chusetts or Ohio.

MR. EDITOR: In addition to the evidence of the accumulated power of the General Government, which a contrast of the recent and former collisions between bly destroy their property, and at the same time it and individual States, affords arguments strengthen- sweep away their civil liberty and independence.

manding position among the nations of the earthof the Colonization Society in this city, of which Mr. streets of Paris were drenched in blood-then was a

ple of the South have long complained of these griev- Government, as between the slaveholding and ances arising from the acts of the Federal Governly in the hands of the enemies of the South, is it not emigration. A variety of projects for dissipating the public do- high time to take means to check her course of agmain are before Congress, or are undergoing the process of incubation in the several committees, having men, we will be compelled to "let slip the dogs of war". ADRASTUS.

We had designed to-day, the publication of a synopthe authority of law, may be matter of news. Yet,
which is given "an understanding but no tongue"—that possession and peaceful enjoyment of all the rights 22. The danger of distrust of our negroes which is given "an understanding but no tongue"—that possession and peaceful enjoyment of all the rights are represented by the danger of distrust of our negroes are represented by the danger of danger much more prevalent than is generally supposed—to that the North will now leave the South in the quiet fied and rebellious. the old gentleman is virtually defanct. The attorneys not now wrested from her, and yet these Northern spreading amonst ourselves, and leading to exter- compromisers were easily satisfied, and that as the are therefore busy laying plans to fleece his heirs by men hold singular ideas touching slavery. Read what mination.

At the suggestion of friends, the publishers have

From the Missistppi Free Trader.

Gen. Felix Huston's Speech at Lexington, Mi. In a speech at Lexington, on the 2d inst. Gen. Huston read the following synopsis of the dangers which threatened slavery in the Union.

He first argued that slavery was no danger from States ; that the negroes were contented and hap- a year. py, and that the master race were not tainted with The foreign emigration by the Atlantic and Paabolitionism. Whatever abolitionism was amongst cific sea-boards may be estimated at upwards of that slavery was in danger of be south successful longer to United States will be about forty millions of inhabwould cease by extermination or abolition, in least, four of the slaveholding States. twelve years from this time; it could not continue But, if we do not, the way to white emigration slaveholding States, and not in accordance with will increase. the Constitution.

all the insult and degradation which is heaped if the South disgracefully submit to Northern suupon us, and all the fears which we have for the premacy, at least one-third of the most active and permanency of our property, arise from influence enterprising of the whole population of the Southand causes extraneous of our own borders and of ern States will be drawn to the fertile coasts of California and Oregon, and to the vast commerce

If this is so, how can an intelligent and brave of the Pacific. people submit to such mjustice, which will inevita-

rested or removed, or to prove that such person was to a Mr. Clarkson in England, who had been instrumental in bringing the legislation of that country to government, just as friend to friend, from an association from the Northern States. In that case, slavery It is possible that this bill may be voted down in one interfere with the slave trade, in which Gov. Hammond protracted through many years. The ligaments which or the other branches of the legislature, but it is beyond asserted that all Clarkson's "efforts to suppress it, had join the inhabitants of a region to the institutions they will, and we would be freed from continual agitation, and fear of aggression, and ultimate ruin.

through all the mighty convulsions that shook to pieces of the revolution. We were more numerous and and with Maryland. Kentucky, Missouri and other claimants in arresting their slaves in that State. For The amendment was agreed to. In the course of every State in Europe, during the middle ages; nor far more wealthy than Hungary, which successfulall practicable pusposes, the law of 1850 is a dead letthis debate Mr. Clay avowed himself a signer of the would the Circassians so long have resisted the arms of ly resisted the ly resisted the arms of ly resisted the a union or compromise pledge, and prepared to act up to the Autocrat. The longer a government yields its cit- betrayed by her generals; we had unbounded re- gration from our borders, it would seem proper for it. Mr. Foote also admitted he had signed it, but unzens protection against foreign foes—against civil broils sources, means of subsistance beyond any other a wise and prudent people to act with promptness dertook to explain, in order to relieve himself of all and intestine commotions, the more devotedly they and intestine commotions, the more devotedly they love it—the more unwillingly they tolerate change, fighting men, the best marksmen in the world.—

We need not fear to be independent. In fact The signers to this pledge are principally whigs with and patiently submit to wrongs they would not have And, besides, we were united by a common bond there is no middle course left for us. We are too of interest, and by the very wrongs and injuries strong and wealthy to play a subordinate part .-

and slavery would be abolished by means which acquired a fame coextensive with civilization—the re-

THE DANGER WHICH ENVIRON SLAVERY IN THE people.

which threatens its destruction, manifested as fol-

Columbia, in the docks, navy yards, on the high miserable outcasts.

5th. The Ebony line.

tion providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves. given up the mines of California, and an empire of 9th. Receiving negroes as citizens of the non-territory to get a law to carry out the Constitution, fare," sanctions the undertaking. A thousand and one dressed, many wrongs inflicted by the Federal Gov-slaveholding States, and claiming for them the and in thirty days after the passage of the law it reach the doors of thousands of her Northern oppres- The "highest idea" is nothing but the "higher law" pious ministers, who find no vent for their enthusiasm, ernment, rather than by resistance, endanger the whole rights of citizens in the slaveholding States, and was a dead letter. sors—and—leave one half of the Northern shipping to indicated by Seaward, and now is spreading through in the sacrifice of health and life in inculcating chris-

10th. The colinization of Abolitionists in the

11th. The seductions of the General Government, which, by its wealth and patronage, bribe 12th. Adverse legislation, and throwing the

burdens of Government on the productions and

13th. The enormous and vastly increasing ex-

14th. The expenses of defenses against the In-South is excluded; which may, in the aggregate, and positively. Why; then, should we by feint-

15th. The destruction of the equilibrium of the non-slaveholding States,

16th. The present and increasing preponderance of the non-slaveholding States, numerically vast foreign emigration, both by the Atlantic and

19th. The effect which crowding the negro race on the cotton-growing States will have. that slavery will soon end, and its ruinous effects. which prompted the passage of the said acts call-20. The danger of an opinion gaining ground 21. The danger of the idea of Northern superiority and sympathy with the negro race, and of

ton, may tend to show the magnitude of some

the dangers with which slavery is surrounded: The population of the U. States is now about twenty-five millions, of which about nine millions are the slaveholding States.

The natural increase is about thirty per cent. causes existing or originating in the Southern per annum: or seven hundred and fif y thousand

movement for independence was defeated, slavery In that time we may calculate on loosing, at

On the contrary, if the Tchuantepec rail road is All the dangers with which we are threatented, completed, as it probably will be in ten years, and

In twelve years from this time the North will have three-fourths majority in the lower branch of Congress, and there will be between forty and fifty None of the dangers and ruin with which we States in the Union, of which not more than ten will be slaveholding States.

It is said, that if we make a decided movement Missouri or Tennessee will go with us.

If these States are doubtful now, they will be Out of the Union, but one thing could abolish certain to go against us ten years from now .-What then can we gain by delay?

With Nebraska, Minesota, New Mexico, Utah

If the Southern States collect and disburse their

But if, on the other hand, they, in spite of in-1st. From the abolition feelings in the North, sult, abuse and injury, adhere to an unnatural and forced Union, which withholds protection from their greatest interest, and threatens it with de-2d. The exclusion of slavery from all the terri- struction, they will be a poor down-trodden and despised people, meriting the contempt of the

in any compromise or compact with the Northern 4th. The opening of diplomatic relations with States. They would concede to nothing which would be safe and satisfactory to the South; and if they did, they would not perform their sigrec-

bound themselves to surrender fugitive slaves; 8th. Nullification of the article in the Constituthey violated the compact. Recently we have

We might force the politicians of the North to semblance of fairness! but there are two classes which control the elections, and are inaccesible to reason and argument-the religious denominations and the laboring classes; the one impelled by a blind fanaticism, and the other taught to be-Southern members of Congress to betray their lieve that there is antagonism between free and slave labor, and that if slavery was abolished, the fair fields of the South would be open to them.

If the politicians were to make terms with us. the cry of repeal would be raised, and the frail fabric would be swept away, leaving us worse off than before, and forced to resist at a time when few years, and we will be weaker, both relatively be set down at no less than twenty millions of dol- heartedness, draw ruin upon ourselves and our

"Consistency, thou art a Jewel."

The proceedings of these compromising meetings are curious affairs. One was recently held in the county of Chickasaw, and to show our readers Pacific sea boards, and also removals from the that "consistency is a jewel," we present them Southern States; and as States, by the rapid for- with a pure gem of the Chickasaw submission

from the different Counties in this State is called ment acts passed at the late session of Congress upon the interest of this and other slaveholding States : and whereas we believe that the motives ing the said Convention were unwise and impolitic, Aberdeen, Feb. 3, 1851.

Control of Southern inferiority and cowardice, spreading as settled satisfactorily to all parties both in the North and in the South.

questions raised at the last session of Congress of property, general gloom and depression and ul-

ted by amendments of the constitution, and these should be sought in good faith; that is not as the means of abolishing slavery, but as a means of removements of the means of abolishing slavery, but as a means of removements of the sought in good faith; that is not as the means of abolishing slavery, but as a means of removements of the sought in good faith; that is not as the means of abolishing slavery, but as a means of removements of the sought in good faith; that is not as the means of abolishing slavery, but as a means of removements of the sought in good faith; that is not as the means of abolishing slavery as a means of removements of the sought in good faith; that is not as the means of abolishing slavery as a means of removement appropriations, and these sections of the sought in good faith; that is not as the means of abolishing slavery as a means of removements of the sought in good faith; that is not as the means of abolishing slavery as a means of removement appropriations.

26. Propositions for government appropriations, and the settlement of the boundary line of New Mexico, the organization of the sought in good faith; that is not as the means of abolishing slavery as a means of removement appropriation. New Mexico, the interdiction of the Shave trade in the District of Columbia, and the extradition of fugitive slaves—and whilst they do not all con-

The following estimates, made by General Hus- please.